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## House Votes to Let Ford Censor Final Spy Panel Report

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—A House of Representatives committee today voted to let President Ford censor the final report of its intelligence panel.

The House Intelligence Committee voted 12-10 to let the president decide whether to release the report, which was prepared by a panel of intelligence experts.

The vote was a surprise, since the committee had previously voted to let the report be released without censorship.

The committee's action, which was opposed by House Democrats, was approved by a vote of 12-10.

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President Ford kisses Mrs. George Bush after husband (left) was sworn in as CIA chief.

### Ford Vows to Keep Agency Strong

## Bush Is Sworn In as New Head of the CIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—George Bush was sworn in today as director of the CIA and President Ford joined him in vowing to keep the agency strong while ending past abuses.

"The abuses of the past have been more than adequately described, and I am concerned about them. But one thing is very, very certain—we cannot improve this agency by destroying it," Mr. Ford said.

Mr. Bush, a former chairman of the Republican party and head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, said he was determined to protect the agency's integrity.

"I am determined to protect those unselfish and patriotic people who with total dedication serve their country—often putting their lives on the line—only to have some people bent on destroying this agency expose their names. This must stop."

Mr. Bush, succeeding William Colby, said, "I will not turn my back on the past. . . . But the emphasis now will be on the future."

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## U.S. Using Trade Pact To Pressure Russians

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicated today that the administration is pressuring the Soviet Union for peace in Angola by delaying plans to ask Congress to ease restrictions on trade with Moscow.

"We had originally intended to move more actively at this time on credit and trade (restrictions)," Mr. Kissinger said in answer to a question by Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va.

"I think, in view of the situation in Angola, this is not an appropriate time [to ask for revisions in the 1974 Trade Act]... not unless the political climate changes," Mr. Kissinger said in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee on Foreign Policy.

Mr. Kissinger said earlier that the Trade Act in some cases "closed the door" on better relations with Communist countries. But he later reiterated U.S. opposition to Cuban and Soviet intervention in Angola.

Determined to Resist

"We cannot permit and are determined to resist the expansion of the Soviet sphere by military power," he said.

In a criticism of the congressional ban on covert aid to pro-Western factions in Angola, he said: "The United States has resisted and with great determination—and, if I can be candid, not always with the full support of Congress."

Mr. Kissinger disclosed that the United States has entered into negotiations with Soviet representatives in Washington to reach a long-term agreement with Russia which would parallel the recently concluded five-year wheat agreement.

State Department officials confirmed that U.S. and Soviet negotiators began talks last week on an agreement under which the Soviet Union would sell the United States approximately 75 million barrels of oil a year.

A State Department spokesman said that there was no deadline for completing the negotiations.

Negotiated Solution

On Angola, the spokesman said that the State Department had no comment about an article in the Soviet government newspaper, *Izvestia*, suggesting Soviet interest in a negotiated solution in Angola.

In Lusaka, Zambia, the pro-Western forces defending Angola's southern battle fronts have sent guerrilla units behind enemy lines to mount hit-and-run operations, a spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said today.

He said that the army holding positions about 100 miles north of Huambo had blocked further advances by the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) during the last 24 hours.

News reports from Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire, said that UNITA's military ally, the political coalition partner, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), expected to start irregular warfare in northern Angola, where the MPLA has gained military superiority in the last few weeks.

The MPLA, backed by about 11,000 Cuban troops and sophisticated Soviet weapons, has detached a force from the army's

main body north of Huambo to head west toward the Atlantic ports of Lobito and Benguela.

The two towns, railheads for the copper export routes of Zaire and Zaire, are strategic targets for the MPLA. The organization's leaders said recently that the civil war would end when they captured Huambo, Lobito, Benguela and Silva Porto, UNITA's major military headquarters in the south.

In Cape Town, Prime Minister John Vorster said that South Africa became involved in Angola to protect itself and had achieved its aims there—that is, to chase Cuban troops from the border with South-West Africa (Namibia).

Speaking in Parliament, Mr. Vorster said that South African involvement in Angola had been the result of Cuban and Russian intervention.

Newsman Detained

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—Two British newspaper correspondents are believed to have been detained by the Zambian authorities since this morning, the British High Commission said.

Bruse London of the Daily Telegraph and Stewart Dalby of the Financial Times were questioned at police headquarters this morning and have not been seen since.

Algerian Troops Not Involved

SAHARA REBELS SAID TO ATTACK MOROCCAN, MAURITANIAN POSTS

ALGIERS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Algerian-backed Saharan guerrillas have launched attacks against several Moroccan and Mauritania outposts in the Sahara and "furious" fighting is raging for control of Smara, the territory's second-largest town, the Algerian national news agency APS asserted today.

Moroccan authorities did not immediately confirm the report, dated from inside the contested former Spanish colony.

Morocco's national news agency said that, in view of the gravity of the situation, King Hassan II sent a special envoy to Washington to inform the U.S. authorities of the risks of a confrontation between Morocco and Algeria. The emissary, former Premier Karim Lamrani, conferred with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday, the news agency said.

The agency, Maghreb Arab Press, said Mr. Lamrani told Mr. Kissinger that Morocco will spare no effort to preserve peace in the area but was determined "to defend by all means the sovereignty and integrity of its territory."

Important Talks

In Algiers, President Houari Boumedienne, whose forces suffered a defeat earlier this week at the hands of the Moroccans in a two-day battle at Arghala, completed what officials said were "important" consultations with Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud.

Algeria and Libya concluded a mutual assistance treaty last month. The Algerian news media stepped up attacks on Morocco's regime, accusing it of "genocide" against the Saharan population—a claim also pressed by the Polisario movement, which opposes Spain's takeover of the Sahara colony to Morocco and Mauritania.

Neither the Algerian nor Moroccan press, however, mentioned new fighting between Moroccan and Algerian forces. In a clash at Arghala, 200 kilometers (124 miles) southeast of the capital of El Aaiun, Moroccan authorities claimed to have routed an Algerian and Polisario force Tuesday and Wednesday, killing dozens of guerrillas and capturing 101 Algerian troops.

The Algerians admitted that their troops pulled back after being hopelessly outnumbered and subjected to "massive bombardments and aerial assaults."

Algeria warned it will go on pressing for Morocco's pullout from the mineral-rich territory.

The Algerian news service said that Polisario forces have thwarted plans of the Moroccan and Mauritania forces to link up in southern Sahara and cut off Polisario's arms and food supply routes.

Polisario forces have captured the Mauritanian outpost of Ain Bentelli and the Mauritanian fort of Bir Moghrein "is crumbling" under Polisario assaults, the news agency said.

The agency said that, in the center of the northeast region, Farsaya has been occupied by the guerrillas who, the largest center after El Aaiun, is the scene of furious combat. The same is true along the Atlantic coast at Argouj, Bir Enzuran and Timgit near Dakhla.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Only Ski Hosts Shiver With Glee

Almost All West Europeans Suffer From Uncommon Cold

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—West Europeans today shivered from the coldest temperatures this winter. Two froze to death in France.

Even in London, a temperature of 27 Fahrenheit (minus 3 C) was recorded during the night in the City, the financial district, making it the coldest night there in four years.

At the village of Labbaye-en-Grandvaux in the Jura Mountains of France, the thermometer showed minus 33.5 Centigrade (minus 28.3 F). It was minus 6 C (23 F) in Paris.

The two deaths attributed to the cold in France were those of an army captain sleeping in his car during maneuvers near Verdun and of a retired miner found dead in a forest where he had been gathering firewood.

French ski resort operators were happy in the cold, which preserved the abundant snow.

Germany this week was having its coldest spell in four years, with no sign of warmer weather in the immediate offing. One reading in the Black Forest area, near Stuttgart, was minus 27 C (minus 17 F).

On Top German Peak

On the Zugspitze, West Germany's highest mountain, the temperature was minus 23 C (minus 9 F). Elsewhere in Bavaria, Munich recorded minus 16 C (3 F). Berlin had minus 9 C (16 F).

Apart from nearly a foot of snow reported in the Black Forest, new snow was generally sparse in Germany.

Brussels recorded the coldest night of its winter, with minus 10 C (14 F).

Cyriots to Renew Talks

VIENNA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Greek and Turkish-Cypriot leaders will meet here Feb. 17 to continue negotiations started nine months ago, officials sources said.

## Candidate Relies on Private Funding

### Burt Bars Spending Curbs

### Unsubsidized Campaigns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—A Supreme Court today took up a case that could limit the amount of money that candidates for presidential races and let them limit and disclosure requirements.

The court said that Senate and House candidates, who receive no money from the federal government, may spend as much as they like on their campaigns, but only if they agree to disclose their sources of funds.

The court said that in the case of the Supreme Court decision, it was necessary to make sure that elections were free from the undue influence of excessive spending.

A President said in a statement that he will call on congressional leaders to discuss the for legislation to reconstitute the Federal Election Commission or to assure by other means enforcement of the law.

In its 27-page opinion, the court also struck down limits on what federal candidates may spend from their own or their family's money. The ruling could give an edge to wealthy candidates for Congress or for president.

The court also said that the limits have made it difficult for presidential candidates to raise private money. Accordingly, it was viewed as unlikely that many presidential candidates would give up the subsidies in order to be permitted unlimited spending of privately raised funds. Using subsidies, they are limited to \$10,000 for a campaign for a nomination.

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## Britain Puts Pickled Snails On the Wagon

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has put its foot down on a cabaret act featuring three beer-guzzling snails.

The small—Gerronimo, Monty and Big Fred—will drink milk from now on. Chris Hudson, their manager, announced he would make the change even though the snails seemed none the worse for war. In fact, they're each nearly a foot long.

"The snails are in very good condition," said the RSPCA's chief inspector, Albert Watts, "and Gerronimo is the biggest African land snail I have ever seen."

Federal Election Commission may not continue to exercise all its powers unless Congress changes its makeup within the next 30 days.

Under the ruling, candidates must continue to disclose publicly what they spend and where they get their campaign money.

John Gardner, chairman of Common Cause, a citizens' group, said the court's ruling is a "big victory for us and everybody who's fought for clean politics."

## Winds Up Trip in New York

### Rabin 'Satisfied' With Talks In U.S. on Arms Assistance

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today he was "satisfied" with the talks he had with U.S. officials on military aid to Israel and he was "not worried" about reports that the United States planned to cut the amount of aid in the next fiscal year.

Mr. Rabin arrived here from Washington aboard a U.S. Air Force jet after four days of talks with President Ford, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, congressional leaders and other U.S. officials.

The Prime Minister, asked about reports that U.S. support for Israel was lagging, replied, "I am not aware of any lagging of support in this country."

Mr. Rabin reiterated a statement made in Washington that he desired a reconvening of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East. "Our position is very clear. We are for the convening of the Geneva meeting on the basis of the Security Council resolutions with the participation of the original parties and principals," he said.

"Once this meeting is convened, every issue is open for discussion," he said. He described Israel's position for obtaining peace as "reasonable and flexible."

"The problem of peace depends on the Arab leaders' position."

Mr. Rabin appeared to be slightly irritated when questioned about problems over the Palestine Liberation Organization question.

"I believe that there is a lot of misunderstanding about the real issues and problems," he said. "All that we are really interested in is the cause of peace in the area and the PLO is irrelevant."

The United States is more flexible than Israel on the PLO question and Arab countries have been demanding that the PLO be allowed to take part in a Geneva Conference. Israel refuses to take part in negotiations that are attended by the PLO.

'Central Problem'

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (AP).—Mr. Rabin said today that Israel's "central problem" was to head off possible cuts in the requested U.S. aid package of \$2.3 billion for the Jewish state.

Mr. Rabin also said the next move in Middle East peace efforts should be "much more overall and comprehensive" than the existing limited agreements with Syria and Egypt brought about by U.S. step-by-step diplomacy.

Mr. Rabin, interviewed by Israeli television in Washington, said "I am satisfied" with the U.S. arms pledge to Israel.

## Barefoot Man With Bearded Cheek Is 87th to Seek U.S. Presidency

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—After sleeping for two nights in a park here, Conrad Morrow—bearded, barefoot and wearing Army fatigues—walked into the office of the Federal Election Commission this week and became the 87th official candidate for president of the United States.

Mr. Morrow, 35, is a man who spends most of his time living in the wilderness in Canada and hitchhiking around the United States, espousing Communism. He wants to become president, he said, to protect the free-spirited life he loves and to achieve his ideological aims.

Mr. Morrow's declaration of his candidacy did not cause a stir among Election Commission officials. The commission, created by Congress and charged by law with registering all presidential candidates, has registered everyone from President Ford and a host of familiar politicians to a man who pops in every day to ask a clerk, "How are you doing with Jesus these days?"

Among 1976 Rivals: Health Faddist, Iceberg Advocate, Holiday Booster

"One man comes in here from Oklahoma. He says his name is Accountability Burns, and he wears black and a cowboy hat," Fran Hagan, the commission's receptionist, said.

"There was a man with a shaved head who used to come in here four times a day, each time in a different suit," she said. "He said he was from the Peace party and his campaign button was a peace sign formed by two people in the love act."

From Conrad Abbott, a Democrat from Massachusetts, to Frank Zeidler of Milwaukee, most of the presidential candidates on file at the commission are a collection of obscure Americans who say they know what's best for the country.

Ira Waggoner of Illinois wants to tow icebergs to California, melt them and use the water to irrigate U.S. deserts.

Ernest Wayne Whitford, of California, advocates a national health program to end constipation.

There are candidates from the Peace Committee, the Libertarian party, the Commonwealth party, the Restoration party, the Frank Aherm for President Committee and the Citizens to Elect Stanley Arnold.

Patrik William Gabor, of Alexandria, Va., is a candidate who lists cash on hand as "none" and signs his correspondence "Love, peace and happiness to all."

By law, all candidates must register with the Election Commission, and make periodic reports on the financial state of their campaigns. The only requirement is that they be at least 35 and a U.S. citizen. There is no filing fee.

Higher Hopes

The total of 87 candidates on file so far represents a marked increase over the 36 who came forward four years ago.

"Maybe it's the press coverage—it seems like there are more reporters looking for angles this year," Kent Cooper, chief



### \$3-Billion Measure

## Senate Unit Votes Arms Aid With Controls Over Sales

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 13-10 yesterday for a \$3-billion military-aid bill that bans all assistance to Angola, grants Israel \$1.5 billion in arms credits and gives Congress veto power over virtually all major overseas sales of weapons by the United States or commercial suppliers.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana cast the only "no" vote as the committee, under the leadership of the AID subcommittee chairman, Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., wrote in a set of restrictions on the flourishing U.S. arms-sale business. In fiscal 1975, the U.S. government sold \$9.5 billion worth of weapons to other governments and

commercial suppliers are expected to sell up to \$2 billion worth this year.

Under the committee bill, any sale—whether by the government or a commercial firm—and any government arms grants and credits would have to be reported to Congress if a major defense item were involved. A concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress could block the sale. At present, commercial sales are not subject to a congressional veto.

#### State Dept. View

State Department spokesmen said the administration does not like the congressional veto power, which also applies to countries violating human rights or transferring or using equipment in violation of various provisions of law. They said the department would refrain from opposing the bill as a whole, although it might oppose certain provisions.

The \$3.5 billion in the bill for fiscal 1976 is a cut of about \$400 million from administration requests for fiscal 1975, but it is twice as large as the \$1.5 billion now available for the year under emergency funding legislation.

Also written into the bill was a provision to require reports to Congress on all military-weapon sales in which agent fees and commissions are paid to foreign officials and intermediaries. This provision was the result of hearings by a Senate subcommittee which revealed that special payments had been made by U.S. firms to win sales contracts with foreign purchasers.

#### Weapons for Turkey

Sen. Humphrey said he hopes to bring the bill to the Senate floor next week. He said the bill allows Turkey to buy up to \$35 million worth of weapons but only for cash. If progress is made toward removal of Turkish troops from Cyprus, however, Turkey would be eligible for \$25 million in grants and \$130 million in credits.

In addition to \$1.5 billion in arms credits—about half of which is eventually to be "forgiven"—and, therefore, is really a grant—Israel will get \$735 million in defense-related economic aid, while Egypt will get \$700 million; Jordan, \$87 million; Syria, \$50 million; Portugal, \$50 million; Greece, \$65 million; and Zaire, \$15 million. Jordan also will get \$50 million in weapons-aid grants; Korea, \$54 million; Greece, \$23 million; and a number of other countries lesser amounts.

The funding in the bill covers the present fiscal year, which ends June 30. Added money, including another billion dollars for Israel (which wants more), is being sought for fiscal 1977, but that proposal will not come up for some time.

### Youths in France Attack Moon Sect

RENNES, France, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Members of a religious sect chanted and prayed when angry demonstrators burst into their office here yesterday and hurled pamphlets, portraits and books into the streets. The sect, known as the "Moon sect," colleagues refused to choose the path of peaceful resistance—they threw a small tear-gas bomb at the young intruders.

### Claims U.S., Allies Retain Superiority

## Pentagon Says Soviet Navy Size 'Stabilized'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Defense Department has concluded that the Soviet Navy, while continuing to be modernized, has been "stabilized" in size. The Pentagon also has concluded that the United States and its allies continue to maintain naval superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, it was reported yesterday.

These conclusions are contained in the annual "defense posture statement" issued this week by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld.

The Pentagon assessments contrast with the more threatening view of Soviet naval capability that is generally voiced by top Navy officials here. But the Navy officials have compared the navies of only the two superpowers, whereas the Pentagon statement includes the allies of both.

#### Warnings Issued

Let Secretary of the Navy William Middendorf Jr. said, the officials here have been warning that U.S. naval superiority is marginal at best and is jeopardized by a growth in the Soviet fleet while the size of the U.S. Navy declines.

In a debate going on within the Pentagon over the future size and composition of the Navy, Navy

officials have cited the Soviet naval threat in arguing that the U.S. fleet, now at a postwar low of 479 ships, should be increased to at least 600 ships by the middle of the next decade, a program that would cost tens of billions of dollars. Other defense officials challenge such a major ship-building program, from the standpoint of cost as well as military need.

The defense posture statement by Mr. Rumsfeld suggested that the expansion of the Soviet fleet during the last two decades into a "deep-water navy" was coming to an end.

"The Soviet Union appears to have decided to stabilize force levels in order to concentrate on modernization in two areas of greatest importance to them: anti-ship capabilities and anti-submarine warfare," the statement said.

#### 550 Combat Ships

The Soviet fleet has about 550 surface combat ships and submarines, 350 more than the U.S. Navy.

"The adequacy of our naval forces cannot be determined solely by the size of the fleet," the Rumsfeld statement said. "The real issue is whether we can provide a balanced force capable of carrying out its missions when opposed by the Soviet Navy."

The statement concluded that "the U.S. and its allies deploy naval forces in peacetime which are and are seen to be at least equal in striking power and superior in sea-control capability to



Associated Press

READY—A member of the MPLA's youth auxiliary poses with a wooden rifle near Port Amboim in Angola. Caption with picture says youngsters, part of the "Organization of Pioneers of Angola," assist MPLA forces by carrying messages and loading weapons used in the civil war.

## Portuguese Fleeing Angola Cite FNLA Collapse in North

By Henry Kamm

KINSHASA, Zaire, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Portuguese settlers fleeing to this city report chaotic conditions and a mass exodus of the population from the small corner of northwesternmost Angola that remains in the hands of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

Meanwhile, urgent personal appeals from the leader of the forces defending southern Angola against the pro-Communist advances were delivered yesterday to all Western embassies here. In the letters, the leader, Joao Savimbi, urged the United States, Britain, France and other powers to rush arms to the forces of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) before it is too late.

The letters were delivered by Ruben Chitacumbi, permanent representative of UNITA in Kinshasa, or his aide, Mr. Chitacumbi, in an interview, described the situation on the southern front as "very, very grave."

#### Loss of Towns Denied

He denied claims by the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in Luanda that its troops had taken several key towns and were in position to strike at the UNITA capital of Huambo and the port cities of Lobito and Benguela. Mr. Chitacumbi said, however, that if some of these places fell, UNITA would continue the war in guerrilla fashion, counting on the loyalty of the population in the areas the MPLA would occupy.

The Portuguese settlers arriving from the north, were mainly small farmers who did not join the mass flight of Portuguese before Angola achieved independence from Portugal in November. They had hoped the FNLA would protect their farms and they arrived here destitute and bitter. More than 1,600 of them have reached Kinshasa this

month and are being repatriated to Portugal.

According to their reports, which are given credence in informed diplomatic circles, the offensive of the combined Cuban and MPLA troops in the last four weeks brought about the collapse of the defending forces. These forces consist of the FNLA, units of the Zaire Army, Portuguese settlers and small numbers of mercenaries.

A few Americans, presumably working for the CIA, were reliably reported to have been in the region but it is not known whether they still are.

The hasty retreat of the defenders was accompanied, according to the refugees, by widespread looting. The Zaire Army units were said to have been the most active element. Carna, the principal town of northern Angola, was reported to have been sacked before being abandoned without a fight early this month.

While few cars, electrical appliances, household possessions and other valuables remained in Carna and other abandoned towns, informed sources report that shabby quantities of military supplies and equipment were left for the victors.

#### Pillage Reported

In the days after the fall of Carna and the advance of the Soviet-backed forces along the coast past the town of Ambrizete, the retreating troops repeated their pillaging in the towns to which they withdrew and are still looting.

Large-scale pillaging was reported also at Sao Salvador, the principal town still in FNLA hands, until the recent arrival of about 30 Portuguese and mercenary soldiers restored discipline among the defenders.

The recent influx of Portuguese and mercenaries, reportedly recruited in Portugal, was said by informed sources to have contributed to an apparent stabilization of the situation. No important MPLA advances have been reported since their capture of Ambrizete about two weeks ago. Another reason may be the need for the attacking forces to consolidate their gains and improve their supply lines.

## Press, Politicians In Greece Attack Decision by EEC

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Greek press and opposition parties attacked the European Economic Community's suggestion that Greece's entry be delayed.

The government Tuesday had officially described the decision as totally contrary to the clearly expressed political desires of the Common Market.

George Pavlos, former foreign minister and leader of the major opposition Center Union party, said the European Commission's ruling was unacceptable on economic grounds because Greece has reached a level of development comparable to Ireland's. Ireland is already a member.

He also sharply criticized the commission's mention of Greece's dispute with Turkey and its uncertain stand within NATO as political reasons warranting delay in entry.

The pro-government Daily Acropolis headlined: EEC Blackmail Greece. Combines Entry With Return to NATO and Greek-Turkish Relations.

Nursing Home Fire Kills 13 in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP).—Fire swept through a nursing home today, killing 13 patients and injuring 30 other persons—many of whom were attending mass in a chapel, officials said.

The fire spread to the chapel from a clothes closet. Officials said there were about 100 persons including 83 patients in the Wincrest Nursing and Rest Home on the city's North Side when the fire broke out.

### Lebanon Moslems Seek Reforms

## Troop Moves Bolster Truce; Karami Turns to Civil Issues

BEIRUT, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Lebanese troops poured into strategic positions around Beirut today and, with the capital enjoying its quietest day since the cease-fire began eight days ago, the government turned its attention to Moslem demands for political reform.

The Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian military pact announced that it had placed "detached forces" in five key areas from as far south as Damour to the Beirut port area, to "preserve security and make sure no armed men are present."

Hundreds of soldiers, supported by armored vehicles, moved into the designated sectors—all of them major battlegrounds during the recent nine months of conflict between Moslem leftists and Christian rightists.

The truce-supervising committee said that the nation remained calm and no reports of cease-fire violations had been received.

Traffic jammed the principal highways—particularly on the main coastal road from the north, where thousands of Christians had fled to the town of Jounieh during the fighting.

Premier Rashid Karami met with leading Moslem political and religious leaders at the home of the grand mufti, Sheikh Hassan Khaleel.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, the main truce negotiator, also attended the meeting, with the commander of the Syrian Air Force, Maj. Gen. Najj Jami.

Mr. Karami, a Moslem himself, faced growing pressure from the leftists, notably Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt, for speedy political reform.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Karami met with Lebanese newspaper publishers and executives and urged them to exercise restraint in reporting current events in Lebanon.

He expressed confidence that the media would "play a vital role in helping to re-establish confidence and in fostering a spirit of cooperation and internal harmony."

Ability to End Crisis

Mr. Karami also said he was confident that Lebanon had the capacity to overcome the crisis and "put away the dark chapters of the history."

His meeting with the Moslem leaders, which began at 1:30 p.m., continued late into the evening.

Besides the call for political reforms and demands for social and economic reforms, Mr. Karami faced problems on the application of agreements between Lebanon and the Palestinian guerrillas, political sources said.

There was speculation that another Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian committee would be formed to supervise the agreements made in 1969 and 1973 governing the presence of weapons in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The bill, known as the "Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Material Ordinance," was passed by a vote of 146 to 27, with more than half the members absent, an indication of how sure both sides were of the government's firm control. It goes now to the upper house, where its passage is a foregone conclusion.

During the brief and sometimes perfunctory debate, Information Minister V.C. Shukla defended the bill, which replaces a presidential ordinance promulgated last month, as a measure to see that the monopoly press does not have a lever to pressurize the government.

"We allow full freedom for criticism," Mr. Shukla declared. "There is no muzzling of the press and there will not be any stranglehold on the press."

Among the bill's definitions of prohibited "objectionable matter" are any articles or pictures "likely to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection toward the government and thereby cause or tend to cause public disorder."

The law includes this safeguard: "Comments expressing disapproval or criticism of any law or of any policy or action of the government with a view to obtain its alteration or redress by lawful means shall not be deemed to be objectionable matter."

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An estimated 120 other persons, including labor organizers, students, intellectuals, and community leaders and alleged Communists have been arrested in the last month. In addition to Italian Catholic priests were arrested and deported last week for involvement in labor and squatter organizations.

The Marcos regime has evidently made the arrests to counteract a growing wave of political opposition and labor unrest, which has included strikes, which are largely illegal under martial law.

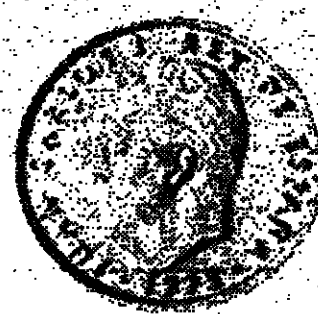
## Mutiny Reported On Subchaser In Soviet Navy

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Crewmen aboard a Soviet subchaser staged a short-lived mutiny in a bid to escape to Sweden Nov. 9. But they were captured and returned to Leningrad, sources said today.

The informants, who included Eastern European and Western naval military and intelligence sources, said the mutiny was thwarted when Soviet aircraft threatened to sink the 300-ton ship outside the Gulf of Riga in the Baltic.

Eastern European sources said the Kronshtadt-class anti-submarine patrol vessel, carrying no name but the No. 628 on its bow, was on its way from Riga, Latvia, to Leningrad.

It carried a crew of 42 sailors, including officers, they said. Reports of the mutiny first appeared last week in the West German newspaper Bild and the Stockholm newspaper Expressen.



## Franco's Image Is Replaced by King's on Coins

MADRID, Jan. 30 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's image, which dominated Spain for 40 years, is fading rapidly two months after his death.

The image will recede further tomorrow when the government issues a new postage coin with the likeness of King Juan Carlos on it.

Other denominations will follow in the next three months, replacing the money with Gen. Franco's image that Spaniards have used since 1939. The inscription on the postage, "Francisco Franco, leader of Spain by the Grace of God," also will disappear.

In hundreds of government offices, photographs of Gen. Franco have been removed. Some, dusty with age, dated to the Spanish Civil War and showed the generalissimo with crop and riding boots.

In some cases, photographs of King Juan Carlos simply have been tacked over those of Gen. Franco.

Mr. Gil Robles told the representatives of five Spanish Christian Democratic parties, "faith in Christian Democracy has not died in 40 years."

He said that the Christian Democrats, split into regional parties, were ready to lead the political forces must construct the new state.

In a poll published yesterday by the news magazine *Cinco*, the political group with the most potential backing in the west was the Socialists, with 25 percent. But the Christian Democrats were close behind with 20 percent. The Communists, 5 percent, according to the poll, and groups backing the regime received about 15 percent.

The five Spanish parties participating in the convention the Basque Nationalist Party, the Democratic Union of Galicia, Mr. Gil Robles' Christian Democratic Federation, the Basque Left and the Basque Union of Valencia.

Foreign observers came from Italy, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium and Marano.

## Poverty-Stricken Andalusia Pays Little Heed to Politics

SEVILLE, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Unusually cold winter winds are blowing across the dusty, drought-stricken fields of southern Spain and the destitute tenant-farmers and day-laborers of the region are paying little attention to Madrid politics.

Haggard-looking men gather to play cards at the open-air cafes of little whitewashed villages in the Andalusian countryside, not because they have money for gambling or coffee, but because there is nothing else to do.

They do not speak about politics or demonstrations. They speculate on the next day's meal and work and wonder how much longer they and their families can hold out before joining the tide of emigrants leaving the region.

Andalusia, probably the poorest part of Spain, seems to have given the Madrid government fewer problems and more support over the years than any other part of the country.

Seville, the capital, became the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco's headquarters in 1936, at the beginning of the civil war, because he could count on the conservatism, Catholic fervor and political loyalty of the people. Most of the older men in the region fought for Gen. Franco during the war and some like to show off their old scars and medals.

"We did our part for the faith, for the race [the Spanish people] and for Franco," a construction worker said, warming his hands over an open-air fire. His wife was cooking some vegetables and scraps of pork in smelly oil.

"Now we are sick, we have nothing and we shall have to go up north to Bilbao or Barcelona to beg for jobs or charity from the people who fought against Franco and us. Only God, in His great wisdom, can understand how much things can be," he said.

The reasons for Andalusia's poverty, which resembles that of some of Latin America's poorer countries, are not hard to discern.

Flight of Capital

Farmers, economists and politicians of many tendencies agree the flight of capital is a primary reason. They say a handful of families who still control most of the land and wealth here have seen the rapid industrial growth of the northern cities and have invested their capital in the relative security of the Basque country, Catalonia or abroad.

Apert from minor activities supporting the production of olives, wheat and cotton, and some factories connected with the construction of new buildings, there is practically no industry in Andalusia.

The Costa del Sol resort beaches on the Mediterranean attract tourists and dollars in good times, but little of the money seems to reach the interior of the province. Unemployment statistics are hard to verify because many of the province's 7 million inhabitants normally follow the harvests and construction projects in search of work. But in Cadiz alone, about 20,000 of a total labor force of 50,000 are believed to be idle.

No Terrorism

Yet there is virtually no terrorism here and political activity in general has little vitality. But even without the fanfare usually accompanying big political changes and despite the deeply rooted traditionalism of the area, the illegal Communist party is clearly making impressive gains.

Communist-led strikes, particularly against the construction industry, have started many in Seville by their widespread support. About 24,000 building workers are off the job here at the moment—a remarkably large number for Andalusia.

Political experts say that if the province were able to vote freely now, the Communist party probably would get close to 35 percent.

The Communists themselves make no such claims, presumably to avoid attracting undue attention from authorities and further repression. Some of their leaders, jailed as long as 24 years, are still in prison.

## Party Openly Holds Madrid Convention

Christian Democrat Not Hindered by Pol

MADRID, Jan. 30 (UPI).—About 300 Spanish and other Christian Democrats met today in a downtown hotel today in first publicly announced political opposition convention since Francisco Franco the Civil War in 1939.

Jose Maria Gil Robles, the year-old former defense minister under the 2d Republic, on the "third world session of Spanish team of the Euro Christian Democratic Union."

Alfred Bertrand of Belgium, president of the Christian Democratic minority in the European Parliament, recalled the "destiny" of the last such gathering and said "We are aware of the historic importance of meeting."

Television cameras were up and no police were in evidence under the applied during Franco regime and still in a such gatherings of opposition the system are strictly illegal.

In 40 Years

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## Sahara Attacked By Guerrillas

(Continued from Page 1) Tataroudi Daoura and Hat in the El Aïm region.

Algeria reported that, in early attacks on forces of Mauritania's 1,400-man army, at least 40 Mauritanians were killed and more than 100 taken prisoner late yesterday.

Diplomatic reports said might help Algeria time and possibly supply it with of its 104 Mirage fighters. Diplomatic mission reported rumors that Soviet war transport planes were tanks and other armaments.

Rgyptian Vice-President Mubarak left today for a short, capital of Mauritania after talks with Mr. F. dienne and King Hassan preventing further conflict.

U.S. Asks Spain For Extradition

MADRID, Jan. 30 (AP).—United States has requested extradition from Spain of Antonio Mercader, a former CIA agent hunted nearly 10 years on charges of kidnapping \$200,000 from a bank, the U.S. Embassy said today.

Spanish sources said many papers for extradition had been approved and Mr. Mercader, a native of Uruguay, was expected to be turned over authorities within two weeks.

Mr. Mercader has been in Barcelona jail since his arrest in July by Spanish police. U.S. warrant, a U.S. spokesman said. The warrant charged Mr. Mercader with involvement in the Cuban Revolution and the Cuban Bank of Miami.

Sterilization Offer To Convicts in India

MADRAS, India, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Convicts in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu are being offered reductions in their jail terms if they have themselves sterilized.

The state government has set up abortion clinics in government hospitals in the hope women take advantage of the country's liberalized laws.

Potato Wholesaler On Strike in France

LILLE, France, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Potato wholesalers on strike throughout northern France today, refusing to buy or sell a maximum resale price to counteract the effect the potato shortage in European countries.

The dealers complain prices set by producers are too low and the maximum resale price they would have to sell at is too high.

8 Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The Soviet Union Wednesday launched eight satellites in the Cosmos series aboard a single rocket. The launch was reported as the first of a series of launches that would be used for outer space research.

A fair world for water holidays  
Shifts and alcohol as the country comes to life  
Cafes and dining  
Dancing, bar  
Resort of the Le Miris  
SUVRETTA HOUSE  
ST. MORITZ  
J. J. Muller, Manager  
de luxe hotel  
Tel. 022-211.71, 71.74

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR  
EST. 1911  
5 Rue Daumesnil, Paris  
"Sank Roo Dee Noo"  
Falkenturm Strasse 9, Munich

جوليا فيلا



## McCarthy Refuses

2 Contenders for Presidency  
Take Medical Records Public

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Two presidential contenders have opened their medical records to the public in unusually full disclosures that have added a new dimension to the 1976 election campaign.

Only one candidate refused to provide detailed information on health—former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who issued a brief statement through his doctoring he "did not believe there was a right to a candidate's entire medical record." The doctor said that Mr. McCarthy was in good health.

Men who insisted they were not in the running—such as President Nelson Rockefeller, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., promised to make their records available if they did run. All the mentioned but unnamed hopefuls, only Sen. Ed Muskie, D-Maine, declined to provide medical records of the 12 including President Ford, who made his public last week his annual physical examination, are contained in the Feb. 1 issue of Medical World News, a magazine for doctors.

Most in Good Health  
The magazine, after showing detailed medical histories to physicians, concluded that all the contenders are for the most part in good health.

High '75 Toll  
From Cancer  
Called Error  
Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The apparent drop in the nation's cancer death rate for the first seven months of last year does not reflect a real trend, government experts said today.

Statistics of the National Center for Health Statistics said a flu epidemic in January and February of last year may have been a key factor in the rise in the cancer death rate (IHT, Nov. 29).

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Startling Size  
The startling size of the apparent increase immediately caught public attention to the rise and speculation as to its cause.

At a lecture for cancer patients, Dr. Richard Chiazze Jr., a bio-statistician, said that the provisional data for the seven months had shown an overall 5.2-percent increase over the previous year.

Provisional data for the first months of last year, however, showed the rise over 1974 at 2.8 percent, he said, compensating for some vagaries of data would lower this still to 2.3 percent.

But the real rate will be not be known until the final data for last year becomes available this year. The scientists' provisional data were far less than final data.

At the meeting, this week, Robert Anderson, chief of the National Center for Health Statistics, said that he believed the flu outbreak last winter had contributed greatly to the illusory cancer trend. He said there was no comparable rise in 1974 and that this would make the seeming difference over the two years.

Europe Council Calls  
for Channel Tunnel  
BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Parliamentarians from 18 European states this week urged Britain and France to resume construction of a Channel tunnel linking Britain to Continental Europe.

North America's Greatest  
SKI Mountain  
ELLURIDE LODGE, 9th 127, Elluride, Colorado 81435 U.S.A. A National Historic Landmark.



CURIOSITY—Spectators gawk at the remains of this 45-foot-long finback whale at a shipyard in Groton, Conn. Efforts to haul the injured animal back into deep water after it had washed up on a local beach proved to be unavailing.

## N.Y. Conference Reveals

## No Ill Effects Found From Marijuana Use

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Several recent studies of chronic marijuana users, conducted independently in half a dozen countries, indicate that the drug has no apparent significant adverse effect on the human body or brain or on their functions.

The research essentially corroborates and expands on the results of an earlier study of marijuana use in Jamaica that found no significant correlation between heavy use of the drug and impaired physical, intellectual, social and cultural activities.

The findings were reported here this week in research papers delivered at a New York Academy of Sciences Conference on Chronic Cannabis Use that attracted more than 100 researchers from 10 countries.

A panel of experts, summing up the three-day conference, which ended yesterday, pointed out that the findings should not be used as a black-or-white reason for legalizing the use of marijuana.

Among Young Users  
A panel member, Dr. Jared Tinklenberg of Stanford University, said that the studies disclosing a lack of evidence of dangers from chronic marijuana use had been conducted primarily among relatively young—15 to 30 years old—populations that had used marijuana for from 10 to 15 years.

"The need now," he said in an interview, "is for more research that will investigate the possible harmful effects of longer-term use—30 to 40 years among older populations."

Other members of the seven-member panel agreed that the recent studies, using more sophisticated techniques than previous research, showed that the effects of cannabis were much less harmful than had been thought a decade or two ago.

Dr. Max Pink of the Health Sciences Center, Department of Psychiatry at the State University of New York and a co-chairman of the conference, related that he "became convinced over the years that cannabis was very different from the opium-derived drug."

"You look at the reports to-day which show no evidence of brain damage or cause for lack of motivation or lowering of testosterone levels and you realize that, so far, the findings on cannabis are trivial," he said.

During the conference, Dr. Glen Mellinger of the Institute for Research in Social Behavior, at Berkeley, Calif., reported on a study of the general apathy, mental confusion and lack of goals among college students that often led to the students dropping out. It had long been thought by some observers that marijuana was a major factor in many of these dropouts.

But in a survey of 84 college students at the University of California at Berkeley who were examined and questioned in their freshman year and again 1 1/2 years later, Dr. Mellinger said that he found little significant difference in dropout rates among chronic marijuana users and non users.

Tanker Probe Unable  
To Find Sinking Cause  
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—An inquiry into the disappearance of the Norwegian-owned tanker *Berge Ispra* was completed yesterday but no explanation was found, a representative of the Liberian Consulate said.

The *Berge Ispra* was reported lost off the Philippines Dec. 30 and two men—apparently the only survivors of a crew of 30—were picked up by a Japanese fishing boat Jan. 17. The two reported hearing three explosions aboard the ship.

Strong Foreign Contingent Arrives  
Newsman Mob Courtroom for Hearst Trial

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The West Germans have come, the French, the Spanish, the English, the Swedes and the Australians. There is someone from the National Courier, a semi-monthly publication in Fairfield, N.J., and someone from a weekly in Idaho.

And there are reporters from every large newspaper and TV and radio station in the United States.

Altogether, there are 300 to 400 representatives of the news media here to cover the trial of Patricia Hearst, 21, the newspaper heiress who was kidnapped and now faces a jury on a charge of bank robbery.

"People in my country are just as fascinated with this case as people in your country are," said Helmut Voss, a reporter for the West German Axel Springer Publications.

Exciting Enigma  
"What excites them most," he said, "is the enigma, who is Patricia Hearst? There was never any question," he continued, "about whether the Springer papers would cover this story. It has been front-page news in Germany for two years the same way it has been in America."

Bernard Mayes, a correspondent for the BBC, filed seven stories on the trial the day it opened. "The English see this as a classic American movie," he said. "The rich little girl gets kidnapped and then turns into a bank robber and goes on trial. To them," he said, "it's perfect. It's a novel. It fits all their images of America."

As far as the press is concerned, there is one unsolvable problem.

## Insecticide in Flour

## Kills 17 on Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 30 (UPI)—At least 17 Jamaicans have died of poisoning and 78 are ill after using contaminated flour, health officials said yesterday.

As a result of the poisonings, tentatively traced to a shipment of flour carried here by ship from West Germany, authorities have seized or destroyed almost all the flour stocks on this Caribbean island of 2 million inhabitants.

The imported flour was contaminated by parathion, an insecticide.

Other members of the seven-member panel agreed that the recent studies, using more sophisticated techniques than previous research, showed that the effects of cannabis were much less harmful than had been thought a decade or two ago.

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Talks Are Launched  
On Bougainville Issue  
SYDNEY, Jan. 30 (AP)—Representatives of Papua-New Guinea's central government began negotiations with Bougainville Island separatists yesterday as calm returned to the South Pacific island, according to reports reaching here.

The Australian Broadcasting Commission said separatist leaders Leo Hannett and Alexis Sarel were demanding, at a minimum, drastic changes in the central government's relations with the copper-rich island. The separatists claim the island is not getting enough return from the mining income it sends to the central government.

Bomb-Making Capacity Was Feared  
U.S. Says Seoul Cancels French A-Plant Deal

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The State Department said yesterday South Korea had canceled plans to buy a nuclear processing plant from France that experts believe would have enabled it to build its own atomic bombs.

Korea's decision to buy the facility, when it was first publicly disclosed in June, was viewed with concern as a significant development in the spread of nuclear weapons around the globe.

In announcing the Asian country's decision not to buy the equipment from France, Myron Kratzer, acting assistant secretary of state for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs, said he hoped "it would lead other countries to realize that reprocessing facilities are not a sensible or attractive part of the nuclear power system."

Discussions Acknowledged  
Mr. Kratzer, acknowledging that the United States had held discussions with South Korea on the matter, told the committee: "The South Korean government reached the decision that the cancellation of its plans was in its own best interest."

A spokesman at the French Embassy declined comment on Mr. Kratzer's disclosure.

Besides the United States, countries with large reprocessing plants in operation are the Soviet Union, China, France, Belgium, India and Britain. West Germany, Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia and Taiwan are reported to be operating small plants.

Several other countries, such as Brazil and Pakistan, have indicated they are planning to build the plants, which could be used to extract plutonium from the highly radioactive fuel rods after they have been used to power conventional reactors.

Mr. Kratzer's announcement was made at a hearing yesterday.

East Bloc Is Cool  
To U.S. Offer on  
Nuclear Weapons

VIENNA, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The U.S. offer to withdraw 1,000 tactical nuclear warheads from central Europe drew a cool response from the Warsaw Pact countries today.

The Polish delegation chief at the arms talks here, Slawomir Dabrowski, said the West was offering too little and asking too much in return. But the proposal could remain on the negotiating table, he said.

A Western spokesman noted that the Soviet Union and its allies had not rejected the offer outright at the 40-minute meeting, opening the eighth round of talks on "mutual and balanced force reductions."

The United States, with NATO backing, has offered to take 1,000 warheads and 29,000 men out of Central Europe if the Soviet Union will pull back 1,700 tanks and 68,000 men.

SALT Session Held  
GENEVA, Jan. 30 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met briefly here today at the resumed Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and scheduled another session for Tuesday.

Calif. Doctors  
Protest but Buy  
Insurance Plans

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Facing the dilemma of rising costs lawsuits or paying malpractice insurance premiums 37 percent higher than last year's, most Southern California doctors decided to be safe and renewed their policies at the highest rate before yesterday's deadline.

However, many of the physicians who paid the premiums continued to refuse to treat all but emergency patients, as their protest against the increased insurance rates entered its 29th day.

Meanwhile, in Sacramento, Gov. Edmund Brown and state legislative leaders said that they had agreed on a new proposal that might end the slowdown, which has sharply curtailed non-emergency surgery since Jan. 1 and partly disrupted other medical services.

But physicians leading the protest said that they were skeptical about the plan, which called for a state-run doctors' insurance pool. There was no indication that it would provide a solution to the malpractice dispute.

9 Yugoslavs Face  
Conspiracy Trial

BANA LUKA, Yugoslavia, Jan. 30 (AP)—A district attorney yesterday charged nine Yugoslavs, most of them professional men, with conspiring against Tito's independent style of Communism.

The nine, who included pensioners, doctors and civil servants, are among about 300 persons arrested during the past year in a crackdown on what the government calls "pro-Soviet dogmatism."

Eight of the nine are from Bosnia and the ninth is from the city of Zagreb. They were accused of seeking to reorganize the Yugoslav Communist party along Soviet lines.

day of the Senate Government Operations Committee on efforts to control the spread of nuclear weapons. The committee's ad hoc chairman, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said the Korean decision appeared to represent "a bit of sanity out there."

But the continuing seriousness of the problem was underlined by a number of the committee's witnesses. Dr. Theodore Taylor, an independent consultant who formerly designed nuclear bombs for the government, told the committee, "My overall view of the risks of nuclear proliferation is pessimistic."

"I believe there is a greater-than-ever chance that before the end of this century nuclear explosives will again be used for destructive purposes," Dr. Taylor said.

Dormitory at a N.Y. University  
Contains a Room for Lovemaking  
STONY BROOK, N.Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—In the basement of a dormitory at the State University of New York, there is a room for playing games, a study room, and a room for crafts and a room for making love.

"It works out very well," said Rob Gross, 19, a junior from Pelham, N.Y. "People sign up in advance, so there's no confusion. There's only one key to the room."

He said there is a two-week wait for the room—longer for weekend nights—among the dormitory's 200 residents. There is no charge and the students bring their own linen. Checkout time is 24 hours after the 9-p.m. occupancy time.

Mr. Gross said the dormitory legislature voted in September to use about \$40 of its \$1,000 in student activity fees for a particular activity. He bought a second-hand water bed, patched together a wooden frame and posted sign-up sheets.

"Everybody likes it. Nobody abuses it," Mr. Gross said. His dorm, a coeducational one with no visiting restrictions, is not the first to promote such rooms, he said.

Of the water bed, Mr. Gross said: "You wake up a little septic but that may be my own reaction."

A university spokesman said that "at this point, we have no definite evidence that irregularities have occurred."

Reagan Says Ford Backers  
Run Dirty-Tricks Campaign  
By David S. Broder

CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 30 (UPI)—Ronald Reagan charged yesterday that President Ford's supporters are running a "dirty-tricks" campaign against him and called on the President to "take in hand" those responsible.

The "dirty-tricks" charge was made after accusations by the Ford campaign committee that the former California governor's recommended reforms would jeopardize the Social Security system—a statement which Mr. Reagan called "rather despicable and unworthy of a campaign of this kind."

Mr. Reagan complained frequently to audiences of the Ford campaign tactics as he stumped this state for the second day this week in preparation for the Feb. 24 Republican primary. Crowds in small towns were good and largely receptive.

(In Washington, White House Press Secretary F. R. MacGregor said that he did not believe the President had seen the material which Mr. Reagan referred to in New Hampshire.)

The Nitty-Gritty  
(The President, Mr. Nessen said, "is not getting into the nitty-gritty of the campaign but certainly he has confidence that the people running the campaign are doing so according to the ethical standards he set.")

(Asked if Mr. Ford would now review the material which Mr. Reagan criticized, Mr. Nessen said, "Is there something wrong with it? I don't know.")

Mr. Reagan's particular target was a press release, distributed by the President Ford Committee in Washington to local headquarters here and in other presidential primary states. With a space left blank for the name of the local committee spokesman, the release said that "over the last 12 years, (blank place) said, Reagan has at various times advocated voluntary social security, praised the

France to Attend  
Rome Arms Talks  
PARIS, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—France will attend a two-day meeting of senior European defense officials in Rome on Monday to discuss ways of strengthening European defense cooperation and programs of joint armament production. French officials said today.

The meeting is a new effort by members of the Atlantic Alliance's 10-nation "Eurogroup" to establish links with France, one of Europe's leading arms producers.

Since the days of Gen. de Gaulle, France has declined to join the Eurogroup, saying it is dominated by the U.S. government and U.S. arms manufacturers.

Nebraska Murderer  
Gets Death Penalty  
NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 30 (AP)—Erwin Simants, convicted earlier this month in the murder of six members of a family, was sentenced yesterday to die in the electric chair on April 21.

The Simants case drew wide attention after a judge imposed a pretrial order limiting press coverage, touching off a controversy on free-press and fair-trial rights.

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## The Moynihan Affair

President Ford "completely approves" of Daniel Patrick Moynihan's conduct as U.S. representative to the United Nations. So, apparently, does Secretary of State Kissinger, who says Ambassador Moynihan has "the full support of the President and the secretary of state and the Department of State."

Yet, it was what he regards as not merely a lack of support and appreciation for his work by the State Department but a consistent pattern of obstructing and undermining that effort by the State Department that moved Moynihan last week to send his "brief essay" of 2,400 words to Kissinger with the unusual request that it be cabled to U.S. Embassies around the world.

Here is an evident contradiction, as baffling to Americans as it must be to foreigners. It may help to examine as objectively as possible what this contretemps is—and is not—about.

● So far as we are aware, literally no one in the government opposes the policy laid down by the President that the United States should respond to outrageously unfair attacks on this country in the UN or anywhere else.

● No one involved in this matter at the State Department objects to the practice of advising other governments that hypocritical assaults—the crude attempts to interfere in

Puerto Rico come to mind—will inevitably damage their relations with Washington.

● No one opposes strongly worded reminders by the United States of the long-run perils to the very existence of the UN—and thus to the member states most dependent on it—contained in the lurid resolutions rammed through every General Assembly by mindless majorities; "decisions" which no one has the slightest intention of trying to carry out.

● No one seriously argues that the United States should refrain from calling attention to the double standards practiced by many UN members—to the demands for "freedom and democracy" voiced in behalf of unconquered peoples by regimes which long ago destroyed freedom and government by consent.

These U.S. policies antedate the arrival of Moynihan at the UN—the memorable address of Ambassador John A. Scall at the 29th General Assembly in 1974 comes to mind—and they will undoubtedly continue to be policy after Moynihan's departure.

He has articulated these points with greater flamboyance than any of his predecessors, sometimes with good results, but often—on the testimony not of America's frequent adversaries but of its closest allies—with negative and even counterproductive effects.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Europe's Socialist Split...

Gains by Communist parties in southern Europe from Portugal to Greece and their stepped-up drive for a governmental role in Italy, France and possibly Spain, find West Europe's powerful Socialist movement deeply divided over what to do. Few problems facing the member states of the Atlantic alliance are more urgent or perplexing.

The Socialists are the biggest party and hold the top posts in Britain, West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark and Norway. These governing Socialist leaders of northern Europe, despite some nuances, oppose cooperation at home with the Communists, who are few in number.

They also take a dim view of the contrary trend in southern Europe, where the Socialist parties are weaker and the Communists stronger than in the north. In the southern

countries, many Socialists favor cooperation with the Communists, convinced that the left cannot construct a majority and come to power without Communist participation.

Nowhere is this more true than in France. At the recent meeting in Denmark of 18 Socialist parties, Francois Mitterrand of France challenged sharply the northern argument against "any kind of cooperation" with Communists, which was put forward by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Despite this disagreement, Messrs. Mitterrand and Schmidt both are giving strong support in Portugal to Socialist leader Mario Soares, who has fought to block Communist seizure of power by undemocratic means but continues to favor Communist participation in Portugal's coalition government.

## ...and Communist Gains

The most critical issue, however, is the political future of Italy, where the Communists made extraordinary gains last year, coming within two percentage points of the ruling Christian Democrats. Under Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communists not only claim to be democratic and independent of Moscow, but have criticized the power drive of Portugal's Communists and expressed sympathy for the Soares Socialists.

Italy's Socialists and Christian Democrats are understandably reluctant to admit the Communists into what could become a dominant position in their uneasy and fragile arms-length alliance, now in the throes of a Cabinet crisis. Yet that crisis itself could force early elections and bring gains by the Communists that would make their entry into the government unavoidable.

The Communist tide will not be reversed by warnings from Chancellor Schmidt and

Secretary Kissinger or by CIA distribution of \$6 million to Italian politicians. What is needed is a safety net of billions of dollars in credits—made available by the United States and West Germany primarily—that would enable the government to reflate Italy's economy and reduce unemployment without renewed concern over balance-of-payments deficits.

More rapid recovery in the United States, in West Germany and in Italy's other major markets would be the touchstone for Italy's progress. However, with unemployment now more than 14 million in the 10 principal industrial nations of the West—and still rising in many—the gravest danger is that larger numbers of Europeans may conclude that Communist accession to power is a lesser evil than permanent joblessness.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## How to Reform the CIA

For far too many years, Congress blithely played the role of the Central Intelligence Agency's subservient protector. The legacy of the cold war impelled those few members of Congress who were privy to the agency's mysteries to act as its rubber stamps and apologists.

Such a misinterpretation of their watchdog function permitted the CIA to assume a power that became increasingly immune to the restraints which in a democracy must govern all activities of the executive. This exemption from accountability cannot be corrected, however, by a turn to the opposite extreme of crippling the agency through indiscriminate exposure of all its activities.

The urgently needed reforms of an apparatus that had run out of control can be accomplished only through tough-minded but responsible congressional oversight, not through a counterproductive rash of leaked reports and premature disclosures.

It is true that there are frequent occasions in which resort to leaks represents the best, and sometimes the only, effective weapon against efforts by the executive to shut the U.S. people away from all knowledge of what is being done in his name.

Recent attempts by the Ford administration to build an impenetrable wall against

public information about the clandestine involvement of the United States in Angola illustrate the damage that could be done if members of Congress did become de facto partners in any conspiracy of silence. But the line between responsibility and recklessness in deciding what to disclose is often a difficult one to fix.

Unless it carefully avoids the appearance of playing political or publicity games with these investigations, Congress strengthens the hands of old-line CIA apologists in the Ford administration eager to persuade the U.S. people that the national interest requires a return to total secrecy of the kind that provided a license for so much corruption.

Public support for such a regressive course has been further built up by those who, in an indecent abuse of the freedom of the press, published the names of CIA employees, thus fingering them for attacks by assassins. As the investigations of past CIA activities take their proper course, the indisputable national need for an effective intelligence service must not be ignored. The business at hand is to eliminate past abuses, but without destroying the CIA's capacity to help protect the nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1901

LONDON.—There is no more an alliance with Germany today than there was a month ago. A policy of peace and good will to all will guide King Edward VII, as it guided his illustrious mother, Victoria. True, he is better known to most foreign sovereigns, on a personal level, than was the Queen, and, true, he has a degree of popularity with the people, but his policy will be based on equal relations with all.

#### Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1926

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge, replying today to the message from the British Foreign Office conveying the thanks and congratulations of King George for the rescue of British seamen on the high seas by the U.S.S. President Roosevelt, expressed gratification at His Majesty's message and added: "This is but another event of heroism that has characterized alike the mariners of the United States and Great Britain."



## What to Do About Moynihan?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Ford administration is in a pickle about how to handle Daniel Patrick Moynihan, its ambassador at the United Nations, but it has nobody to blame but itself.

He was sent to the UN to defend the United States against unfair attacks because he had argued as a private citizen that the time had come to "call a spade a spade," but when he got there, he called it a bloody shovel.

That's Pat. He didn't get where he is by using English understatement. He's an Irishman, a brilliant teacher, a vivid writer, a character, and one of the last colorful personalities in U.S. public life today. Precisely what we need in the Senate of the United States, where almost nobody is either eloquent or outrageously frank.

### Irony

It seems a pity to waste Moynihan's talents for controversy at the UN, which was organized to compose the differences between nations. And it is ironic to hear him argue that it is a "basic foreign policy goal" of the United States to break up "the massive blocs of nations, mostly new nations, which for so long have been arrayed against us in international forums."

For while Pat was not around at San Francisco or at the skating rink in New York when the UN started, he is a good enough historian to know that the United States invented and organized the first "massive" voting bloc of nations in the 1940s and 1950s to support Washington's policies.

Also, his sense of humor must be as good as his sense of history and he must remember that the men in charge of organizing the first bloc voting in the UN, particularly in corraling the votes of the Latin Americans, were his old friends Nelson Rockefeller and Tom Paine of New York, and Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

So bloc-voting in the UN may be a bad thing, but it is not a new thing, and not an invention of the new nations. They just happen to be the majority now in the UN, and like the OPEC countries, who have learned the laws of supply and demand, they are using the old political tactics of the West against the nations that used them in the first place.

### Dramatizes Dangers

Moynihan was the first to dramatize the dangers of this latest outrage of bloc-voting in the UN and to insist that the United States defend itself against the unfair attacks of the "new majority." This is why he was appointed as ambassador, but he has turned his appointment and his principle into a crusade, and has lately been challenging not only the anti-U.S. bloc in the UN, but his own government and colleagues in the State Department.

There was something elemental about India, when Moynihan was ambassador in New Delhi, that moderated his turbulence, but in his embassy in the Waldorf Towers and in the cockpit of the UN General Assembly and Security Council, he seems to have let himself go, and almost provoked his mission to challenge not only the opposition governments but his own President and secretary of state.

His long diplomatic dispatch to Kissinger, complaining that the minor officials of the State Department, but not Kissinger, were opposing his outspoken attacks on the anti-U.S. bloc, was a little too clever, and Kissinger's public support of his mission was misleading.

### Backs Defense

Kissinger agrees with Moynihan's defense of U.S. interests, but not with his style, his provocative rhetoric, his rambling off-the-cuff debating tactics, his self-concerning appeals to the rest of the U.S. Foreign Service, or his vicious attacks on the State Department bureaucracy.

But in the process of Moynihan's strident, he has disclosed the sources of his information,

particularly officials of the UN Secretariat, and spread his opinions so widely, that, while as he is in the way of the press, he risked the almost certain chance that they would be made public.

Even so, Kissinger, who served with Moynihan at Harvard and knows him well, can scarcely be surprised. Pat's idea of confronting the UN was not only defensible but long overdue, but leaving

it to Pat himself almost certainly meant that it would be overdone, and that's what has happened.

### Regrets

Now Ford and Kissinger support him in public and deplore him in private. Having put him in the job, they can neither tame nor repudiate him. He has always been the enemy of his best

ideas, always uses the most provocative phrases, but Kissinger knows all that before and is now having to deal with the consequences of his own regrets.

When he was in Washington, Moynihan recommended that there were times when problems needed a little "benign neglect," but when he got to the UN, he forgot to remember his own principle.

## The Cancer Along the Edges

By C. L. Sulzberger

The concept of a "little NATO" originally favored by several founding fathers.

The "little NATO" idea envisioned only a small, well-knit bloc of partners around which European defenses could be built: West Germany, France, the Benelux countries, Britain, plus a committed United States and Canada. The idea was that these nations had common interests and parallel views which would not be subordinated to regional deviations such as those to which Mediterranean or Scandinavian allies might be subjected.

A classic case in point is that of Greece and Turkey. They were admitted to NATO in 1952 although several statesmen warned that their participation would be uncertain and flawed because of their long history of disputes and their relative isolation from other partners. This has indeed proven to be the case.

### Good News

The only good news comes from France, which has quietly strengthened relationships with the alliance although, in order to avoid internal political recriminations, it prefers not to talk about this. And even if things have improved, Paris still holds back from any form of peace-time integration with NATO's other forces.

Today some old hands are beginning to wonder if the alliance can—or, indeed, should—continue in its present form or whether it might not better return to

### Greek Pressure

Even during his first term as Premier, in the 1950s and early 1960s, Constantine Karamanlis had difficulty keeping the emotional Greeks loyal to NATO because of their irritation with Turkey over Cyprus. Now, in the 1970s, Karamanlis (although personally pro-NATO) has had to bow to public pressures by partially withdrawing Greece.

NATO has not proven useful as a club within which disputes can be settled. Secretary-General Spak, Stikker, Brogi and

Lima have all been involved in the Greek-Turkish argument. Nons has been a triumphant peacemaker; neither have other NATO leaders, including U.S. presidents and secretaries of state.

The closest anyone got to success was President Lyndon Johnson. At his behest, Dean Acheson, a special mediator, wrote to Greece's then Premier, George Papandreu, on Aug. 20, 1964:

"I am prepared to apply the utmost pressure and persuasion to get the Turks to give up any claim for sovereign territory on Cyprus, to reduce the dimensions of their requirements for a military base on the Karpas Peninsula and to settle the rights of minorities along the lines which I have discussed."

"I would do my best, and believe I could succeed, in obtaining the agreement of the government of Turkey not to intervene to prevent or to demand prior intergovernmental agreement before the achievement of peace between Greece and Cyprus."

This proposal was accompanied by a map showing that the Karpas Peninsula, proposed as a Turkish base, comprised only a bit more than five per cent of the area of Cyprus. But Papandreu, for reasons which appear insane in view of subsequent developments, scorned the offer at the last minute. Turkey also disdained it.

### Move by Bonn

Athens later ignored a proposal from Johnson to Papandreu (Aug. 28, 1964) that the Karpas Peninsula be ceded to Turkey in perpetuity. Compare that proposal 12 years ago with the situation prevailing now as Bonn makes another mediation attempt for NATO's sake.

The Cyprus dispute is only one example of the kind of argument that has continually plagued the alliance because members give priority to national political interests over defense or international peace. This type of situation has existed all too long.

One sometimes wonders if it is worth tolerating indefinitely. If NATO's periphery cannot be strengthened—perhaps helped by Spain's inclusion in the alliance—surely it is not beyond the abilities of industrial powers in the 20th century's final quarter to devise a substitute system for their military protection, based only on the proven resolution of perhaps a smaller group of powers directly linked to the West's vital heart.

By allowing the economic recuperative power, do the work that states that aggressive government still has, Mr. Ford has served the goal of his policy.

It is to allow the private sector to grow relative to the public sector. From 1970 to 1975 the total in spending by all governments was equal to 55 per cent of total increase in national income. There is a majority of the view that something wrong when over half the increase in national wealth is siphoned away by government.

## Ford Keeps His Balance On Economy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Since January President Ford has shown that he is clumsy when it matters least, as on air trips, steps, and debt where it matters most, in fashioning economic policy. Ample attention has been paid to the former, but not the latter.

But surely conservatives are currently mesmerized by Ronald Reagan's splashy numbers—\$80 billion and all that—admire Mr. Ford's success diagnosis of the practical economic problem. And they are grateful for Mr. Ford's side to his principal economic advisors, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Treasury Secretary William Simon. Together, they form the most pleasing combination of conservative economic wisdom in the federal government in modern times.

Many of the most astute and liberal favor activist, stimulus economic policy because they believe that the economy has its inherent dynamism. According to their statist diagnosis, less the economy is constantly ministered to by aggressive government stimulation (public programs, subsidies for key industries like housing, deficits larger than the current one), economy will sink into stagnation. That is, without government policies of constant forced stimulation, the economy settles into equilibrium with unemployment.

Conservatives, emphatically including Mr. Ford, reject the notion that the economy will toward entropy unless the government prods it, fiscally, for Mr. Ford and his men can only that the economy's dynamism has been somewhat sapped by the conservative policies of Nixon and other consequences government hyperactivity, policy adopted a year ago or so, of their diagnosis is a study in vindicated conservatism.

Last spring Mr. Ford was in pressure, relentless and somewhat hysterical, especially organized labor and its allies in Congress, to "do something" in fact to do a raft of it to halt the decline in production and employment. But Mr. Ford believed that the economy's natural recuperative power would be asserting itself at the time (about now) that various stimulative programs would have begun to have their delayed-action effects. Impact, rather than launch recovery, would have its economy where it is now—upswing—and would have kindled inflation.

Late in 1974, with inflation, approaching 14 per cent, consumer became nervous about ability to meet fixed costs, raised mortgages, utilities, health care, and consumer reluctance to spend, discretionary income, began liquidating victories. Consumption fell and the ratio of consumption to production rose sharply.

The policies relevant to the conservative diagnosis were shots (principally a tax cut) to sustain the coming recession blunderbuss blasts (like public works programs) designed to ignite a recovery. Mr. Ford's automatic tax cuts were by automatic, about April. Then, he rest the economy would reach bottom of the cycle, in this inventory liquidation would "complete" because the ratio consumption to production go no higher. Instead, option would hold firm and production.

Mr. Ford has won his industrial production and sales are up. Inflation is seven per cent and not interest rates are not rising his lasting credit. Mr. Ford's ed something like a policy of "benign neglect," the advice of persons who that his only choice was aggressive stimulation and timing stagnation. And he, he argued for op stimulation beyond the deficits, which were not op for Mr. Ford.

By allowing the economic recuperative power, do the work that states that aggressive government still has, Mr. Ford has served the goal of his policy.

It is to allow the private sector to grow relative to the public sector. From 1970 to 1975 the total in spending by all governments was equal to 55 per cent of total increase in national income. There is a majority of the view that something wrong when over half the increase in national wealth is siphoned away by government.



## Wife Joins Spouse in Facing Charges of Duping Harvard

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The wife of an alleged student loan defaulter at Harvard University is herself being accused of duping a student loan agency.

## J.K. Trawlers Fishing Again Off Iceland

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—British trawlers resumed fishing off Iceland's disputed 200-mile limit after the government agreed to pay them up to \$500,000 (\$500,000) for interrupting their fishing during negotiations.

Agriculture Minister Fred Peart announced the offer after trawlers twice sent ultimata demanding protection and compensation for "enforced idleness" off Iceland during the last few days.

Most of the 35 trawlers were headed toward home ports when Mr. Peart sent his message. He also asked them to keep the situation cool and not to challenge the Icelandic patrol boats.

They accepted the offer and resumed fishing, a government spokesman here said.

British naval protection for the trawlers was suspended Jan. 20, enabling talks to begin last week.

Between Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Icelandic President Geir Hallgrímsson. The payments for income lost will begin from Jan. 24 and end on Wednesday, when the government agreement with Iceland.

The Icelandic government is considering the results of talks on the size of cod catches.

## Obituaries

## Ray Nance, 62, Jazz Musician, Played With Ellington's Band

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT)—Ray Nance, 62, a star in Duke Ellington's band for 23 years, died Wednesday at his home in New York.

During his long tenure in Mr. Ellington's band, from 1940 to 1963, Mr. Nance had opportunities to play a variety of instruments, including trumpet, violin, piano, and guitar.

He had started as a violinist in Chicago, where he was born in 1913. In high school, he taught himself trumpet.

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## EMILY GENAUER: Who's Discriminating Against Women Artists?

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—The Whitney Museum's new exhibition, "19th-Century American Women Artists," reminded me of an incident some years ago at the Metropolitan Museum.

For years the museum took pains to learn which picture was most popular among viewers. Year after year the top score went to David's famous, and charming, early 19th-century portrait of a young girl holding in her lap a large sketched as she sits, gazing at onlookers, by a window through which dawning light falls on her hair and simple white gown.

During World War II French artists and historians worked in this country, including Charles Sterling of the Louvre. After long and careful study of the delightful picture on which, at that time, David's fame in this country was largely based, Sterling compiled documentary proof that the painting wasn't by David, but by an unknown young woman student of his, Constance-Marie Charpentier.

I remember hurrying to the museum, finding the usual knot



A detail of "La Petite Angèle" oil on canvas by Lilla Cabot Perry, on show at Whitney Museum.

of admirers gathered about the portrait and asking whether their high esteem of it would be changed now that it was proved to be the work not of the great David but of an unknown woman.

The answer was—and I heard

it repeatedly from different groups I queried in front of the picture that afternoon—"Who's David?"

The public couldn't care less whether a man or woman created a work of art, and generally doesn't even know.

The question of whether critics care is, I trust, too absurd to consider.

### Discrimination

Only museums, galleries and schools are left, then. Have they a history of discrimination against women, enough to warrant the tough women's-liberation-of-artists campaign? I think the answer has to be a qualified yes for a variety of reasons. For one thing many such institutions are run by misogynist or homosexual men who may hate women as competitors; or by women who (in the case of private galleries, particularly) may also hate women as competitors, much preferring to exhibit male artists whom they can, virtually by command, perform, add to their circle of handy escorts. (On this score I refuse to get into any arguments; I've been around longer than practically anybody and have watched the scene from very close up.) I also concede that the women's liberation movement seems considerably to have changed this picture, and, if it continues to strength, we may once again see as many practicing and exhibiting women artists on the scene as I remember

(showing generally, to be sure, in their own cooperative ventures) 30 years back.

What the Whitney Museum brings to attention is that schools, academies and museums (galleries for the sale of pictures were rare in the 19th century) were indeed prejudiced against women, and that those who made it were for the most part the wives, daughters, sweethearts or friends of well-known artists. Only through the men in their lives could they, with rare exceptions, have access to studio space, casts, reproductions, possible patrons, and, most important when drawing from the human figure was a mandatory aspect of academic training, nude models.

In 1807 the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts had special "Ladies Day" openings, so women could be spared the experience of viewing nude male statues in the company of men. It wasn't until 1869 that the same institution permitted clothed female models to pose in the women's classes, while male models weren't used in women's life classes until 1877.

### Rebellion

Women artists rebelled, of course, and presently the academies in Philadelphia and New York not only admitted women students but even elected them to membership (it was about the time the suffragist movement was gathering strength).

But many of the women weren't waiting around. Those who could afford it took off for Europe, the painters gathering in Paris, London, Munich and Düsseldorf, and sculptors in Paris, Florence and Rome, where Henry James saw and described them as a "white, marmoreal flock."

The Whitney's use of "19th century" in the show title is very loose. Several of the women included lived well into the 20th century, among them Cecilia Beaux, Margaret French Cresson, Malvina Hoffman (who died only 10 years ago) and Anna Hyatt Huntington, who lived until 1973. At the same time, a number of immensely interesting 19th-century women artists, sculptors particularly, are omitted. How does a show like this include Bessie Potter Vonnoh, of the shimmering-sweet garden figures and mothers-with-children, and not include a woman who was just about her contemporary, Minna Harkavy, of

the unforgettably powerful, compassionate bronzes portraying the poor and the oppressed?

Perhaps there isn't much point in listing omissions and inclusions. They are a matter of taste, possibly of careless research, but, more important, of what I see as a false a priori point of view about what the past was like.

More interesting about the exhibition—bringing me back to the David-Charpentier incident—is that it is impossible to spot a single work in the exhibition that declares itself to have been made by a woman (the work of 19th-century male sculptors, for example, was as chaste, pretty and empty decorative as anything by Harriet Hosmer, Harriet Pishman or Emma Stebbins, all included in the exhibition. On the presentation of evidence that although very like it wasn't by Chasté at all, it was bought back by the auction house and then resold as a Lang for \$4,000.

Another kind of influence also made itself felt. Emma Stebbins did the sculpture called "Angel of the Waters" which forms the Bethesda Fountain in Central Park. Her brother, it turns out, was one of the Central Park commissioners who ordered the work from her (and her family is said to have paid partially for its cost).

That some of the 19th-century women artists were very good (like Mary Cassatt) was not, I would say, of enormous consequence in furthering their careers. The men and money behind them were apt to be more important. Well, I would say they help a lot right now, too, exceptions like women's lib can do a big job here.

Columnist Souren Melikian is touring the Far East. His reports on art market activities there will begin on this page shortly.

## Around the European Galleries

### Paris

Samuel Tepler, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to Feb. 7.

Tepler, born in Poland in 1918, lives in Tel Aviv and paints still-lives and landscapes reduced to a very simple painterly expression. The works are often pleasing, and curiously each one appears brighter if you block off the paintings, grouping them together on a wall for some reason makes the drabber tones dominant, and though an art gallery can hardly do otherwise this does not serve the painter.

Hugh Wells, Galerie Darthea, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Feb. 27.

The sad-eyed elephant (Wells's eyes and his mustache) sits in a tree and in a predicament. His trunk is a prolongation of a branch of the tree, and the

branches themselves are the bars of a cage. The sad-eyed elephant has human hands and three legs and is wearing sneakers. The tree is wearing high-heeled shoes (three of them).

Animals in cages (the animals are Wells, most of the time, and the cage is sometimes Wells's profile) are the subject of Wells's art, in which worry and humor go hand in hand and the colors are happy. This exhibition is of recent paintings. A retrospective of Wells's work is opening on Sunday at the Municipal Gallery of Vigny-sur-Seine, Rue de la Glacière (to Feb. 29).

Christian Bolinski, Galerie Son-nabend, 12 Rue Massarieu, Paris 6, to Feb. 29.

Bolinski has for some years been including in what Merleau-Ponty (on a quite different subject) elegantly referred to as "un plaisir esthétique de l'esprit," by reconstructing objects of his childhood out of clay, or by

photographing himself playing with toy trains and enjoying other pastimes that were his usual fare at various ages. This phase being past he is presenting us with a collection of color photos of children, young girls and flower pots which like earlier collections of black and white photos, have been selected on the basis of their banality. Flat beer.

Kato, Galerie Villand et Galanis, 127 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Feb. 27.

Elegant but not slick, Kato's paintings present one with the rhythm, the lurch and swing of wind and wing and sail, their slippery and mobile patterns, each plane of color being hatched and shaded.

Charchonne, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Feb. 14.

Serge Charchonne died in November last year at the age of 87 and the present exhibition includes works done between 1916 and last year. While he was always part of the various avant-garde movements, Charchonne had his own taste and style, and his most characteristic work was perhaps the white paintings, awedly inspired by the music of Bach, Beethoven, etc.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

### London

Judith Rothschild, Amely Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W.1, to Feb. 7.

Judith Rothschild, an active member of the American Abstract Artists group, studied with Hans Hofmann and held her first one-man show in 1945 in New York. For a while in the fifties she worked on the West Coast, but returned to upstate New York

## Opera in London: Polishing 'Cellini' for Italian Tour

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 30 (DET)—An opera company on tour obviously puts its best foot forward in matters of repertoire and casting, and the Royal Opera will be acting accordingly when they take "Benvenuto Cellini" and "La Clemenza di Tito" to Milan in March.

This can work to the benefit of the home audience, too, as was demonstrated at Covent Garden last night with the first of six performances of "Benvenuto Cellini" designed to make certain that this imaginative John Dexter-John Copley production will be in the finest possible order by the time it reaches Italy.

It is already a considerable improvement on the last performance given here in Berlin's century year of 1969, when Colin Davis as the new conductor, with several important newcomers to the cast, notably Elizabeth Harwood as Teresa, Jules Bastin as Balducci and Anne Howell as Ascanio.

Nicola Gedda is still the Cellini, as he has been ever since this revival was introduced in 1966 in an edition closer to Berlioz's original draft, rejected by the Opéra-Comique, than any

previously staged here or elsewhere.

And for all the splendid contributions of his colleagues, encouraged by exemplary support from chorus and orchestra, it is still very much Gedda's show. He is in exultant form last night, both as singer and actor, and revealed the ultimate professional in his role as the voice through a long and excruciatingly difficult role so as to arrive at "Sur les monts les plus sauvages" in the final scene with a full-throated high C that should inspire something like delirium in Milan.

That the production holds together so well after an interval of seven years and with a new conductor is doubtless due to the fact that Colin Davis, in the meantime, has recorded the opera for Philips with the Covent Garden Chorus and with Gedda, Bastin and Robert Massard (Piermosca) from the present cast. Berlioz had a special place in his heart for this exuberant work, a unique hybrid of opera-comique and grand opera, and hearing it as it was done last night, one knows why. Lucky London—and lucky Milan!

## ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (DET)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Films

"Ninety-Two in the Shade," written by Thomas McGuane, is "subtle and lively," Richard Eder says. "Parts of it are over-brilliant in that they compel our pleasure almost to the point of distraction." Peter Fonda plays a child of plenty, rich and disconnected, who takes his self-indulgence into the hard and diamond world of a career-hunt captain. "It is in the portrayal of the captain that the movie moves from languid wit to something stronger," Eder says. One, Nicholas Dance, is played by Warren Oats "with marvelous

strength and a kind of baffled sweetness." Harry Dean Stanton "gives a splendid performance" as another named Carter.

### Plays

"The Shortchanged Review," by Michael Dorn Moody, is "a winner," says Olive Barnes, "an absorbing evening of theater." It's about Nicky Shammigan, an aging diskjockey who has idealism oozing out of his eyeballs, and the people grouped around him. "Moody knows how to draw characters, they are made very real and no dramatic can do more," Barnes writes. Mason Adams, as Nicky, "is a beautifully judged performance," says Barnes. The play was produced by Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival.

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## UN Envoy Is Barred From Timor Areas

JAKARTA, Jan. 30 (AP)—Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, said this week that the provisional government of East Timor has rejected a request by UN special envoy Victorio Guadalupe to visit Fretilin-held areas, because the visit would be too risky.

"Even if the request is approved and we provide the planes," Mr. Malik said, "no pilot will have the right to fly there."

## W. German Firm Training Libyans As Copter Pilots

BONN, Jan. 30 (WP)—Helicopter pilots and mechanics from Libya are being trained by a private company in West Germany, a Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed today.

The spokesman said that there was nothing illegal about the situation but he could not say whether the trainees were civilian or military personnel.

The training of Libyans to fly and maintain helicopters has apparently been going on under private contract here for about nine years, according to a report in the newspaper Die Welt, which disclosed the situation today. The project only came to light after one of the helicopters crashed recently.

A Foreign Ministry official said that there were no conditions that the government here could impose on a private contractor to prevent such flight training.

Die Welt estimated that about 200 persons had passed through the school, run by Merano Airline, thus far. The firm has a private contract with the Libyan government, according to the Foreign Ministry.

The school is at the Oedheim Airfield near Bad Reichenhagen.



-75/76- High. Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Dygs 8 p.m. prev. Close
-75/76- High. Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Dygs 8 p.m. prev. Close
-75/76- High. Low.	Stocks and Div in \$	Sis. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close	Dygs 8 p.m. prev. Close

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 2.)







## American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 30

[illegible]

## Market Summary

[illegible]

**International  
Stock Indexes**  
1976-1976

70.00	71.05	69.40	70.285	70.60
66.00	67.00	65.50	66.255	66.50
63.35	64.65	63.30	64.255	64.50

OIL (60,000 lbs)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	May	1982	1983	1984
70	15.74	15.26	15.45	15.60		Aug	162.50	159.95	159.95
80	15.95	15.45	15.75	15.75		Oct	161.50	161.35	161.35
90	16.10	16.70	16.00	15.95		Dec	162	160.75	160.75
100	16.15	15.80	16.00	16.05		Mar	162	161.75	161.75
						May	161.50	160.75	160.75

159.95	162.40-162.50	Declines
160.05	162.90-163	Unchanged
160.40	163	Total Issues
160.75	162.50-162.75	New 1975-76
161	162.50-162.75	New 1975-76
160.75	162.75-163.75	highs
		lows

357	380	Artec OILS	GenTel&E	NatFue
385	308	Bache Grp	Genesco Inc	Nevp
1926	1898	Bank of Va	Galpw 772pt	Newmo
349	218	Beech Air	Gblatlr Fin	NYS.8
0	3	Beiden Corp	Gillette Co	NIAA 11
		Best Prod	Ginos Inc	NIAA 4

	CLOSE			
Paris	4.4750	9.0870	172.870°	-
Zurich	2.5097	5.3753	100.46°	58.15

The following are dollar values only

Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 59.785; Schilling:

5.9725x 163.035° 11.4122° 175.1  
0.3461° 97.54° 6.82° —  
Danish krone: 6.14875; Escud  
335; Sw. krona: 4.3790; Yr.

Traded in Eu	
100%	Borden 5-92
92%	BroadHole 48-87
72%	Carnation 4-88
68%	Chevron 5-88
60%	Chrysler 4-88

	DEC	FEB	APR	JUN	
3,754.					
VER (5,000 Troy oz.)					
396.50	396.50	396.48	395.005	401.90	
402.50	404.30	392.08	397.005	404.00	
407.00	409.00	397.20	401.805	408.90	
					LIVE
					Feb

	DEC	FEB	APR	JUN	
3,754.					
VER (5,000 Troy oz.)					
396.50	396.50	396.48	395.005	401.90	
402.50	404.30	392.08	397.005	404.00	
407.00	409.00	397.20	401.805	408.90	
					LIVE
					Feb

00	428.00	417.00	419.00	430.00
50	434.00	422.00	425.50	436.00
00	441.00	427.00	431.50	442.50
00	447.00	434.00	436.50	448.50

**F CATTLE (40,000 lbs)**

00	38.50	37.57	37.85	38.30
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**Lots: 1,605.**

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Is Market		Dow Jones Ave		
	Previous Bid - Asked		Open High	Low
30 Ind		975.36	985.99	966.07
30		762.15	761.69	765.87

Chain 1200f	Host Int	Geni
Chi Eastill	Hous Fabric	Pac Tel
Cinn Bell	IC Inds	Park Hl
City Invest	IC Inds pfA	PaPL 11
Cityvny pf B	IC Inds pf	Pennwall
Cityvny pf A	ILIPw 4260f	Pnnl 2
		PpslCo

B.N.P. 9½-81	102½	101½	Pennox 10½-82
Borregaard 8½-86	96	97	Pennwit 8-87
Broken Hill 10-70	104	105	QuebecHyd 8½-86
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¾	102¾	QuebecHyd 8½-86
Carlsberg 8½-86	98½	99½	Queb. Prov. 7½-88
Carrier 8-87	102½	93½	Queensld 8½-86

121%	103 1/2	East Kodak 4 1/2-88
93%	94%	Econ Lab 4 1/2-87
98 3/4	99 3/4	Firestone 5-88
99 1/2	99 1/2	Ford 4-86
74%	88%	Ford 5-88
73 1/2	94 1/2	Gon Elec 4 1/2-87

96	Gen Food #48-82
10716	Gillette 434-82
7136	Gillette 434-82
7136	Gillette 434-82
7136	Gould 5-87
10716	Gulf West 5-88
10094	Honeywell 6-84
5	I.S.E. 614-89
10716	JIT 424-87
10274	Komatsu 714-80
114	Matsushita 814-88
10716	Mitsui 714-88
102	McDerm 414-87
10716	Morgan JIP 414-87
5424	Nebisco 514-88
7136	Owens III 414-87
9136	Pennax IC 414-87

83.53	84.33	82.80	82.80	83.33
61.80	61.90	59.60	60.00	61.60
58.95	59.07	58.10	58.40	59.05
59.75	59.75	59.40	59.05	59.75
59.90	59.90	59.90	59.50N	—

83.53	84.33	82.80	82.80	83.33
61.80	61.90	59.60	60.00	61.60
58.95	59.07	58.10	58.40	59.05
59.75	59.75	59.40	59.05	59.75
59.90	59.90	59.90	59.50N	—

Mar	—	—
Apr	1,642	—
May	1,642	—
Jun	—	—
Jul	—	—
Aug	1,641	1.6
Sep	1,620	—
Oct	1,620	—
Nov	1,614	—

1,610-1,620	25	Utilities	36.28	36.18
1,618-1,620	34	Finance	51.35	51.18
1,621-1,625	38			
1,621-1,622	38			
1,604-1,608	26			
1,609-1,611	21			

**Odd-Lot Trading**

+0.14	Crown Zell	JerCep Tpt	Rellan p
+0.79	Cutler Horn	Johns Manv	Reynord
	DanaCorp wi	Johns Con	Reynard
	Dart Ind	JohnsCon pf	Reynold
	Dart Ind pf	Jorgensen	Rich Mar
	Davco Corp	Joy Mfg	Rockwel

First Chic 7-30	96 3/4	97 3/4	Transocean 7 1/2-37
Gen Cable 8 1/2-37	98 1/2	97 1/2	Union Oil 7-79
Gen M71s 8-86	97	98	Union Oil 7 1/2-37
Gen Mot 8 1/2-76	100	101	Utah 8-37
Gen Mot 8 1/2-84	103	104	Volvo 7 1/2-25
Ground 7 1/2-83	97 1/2	100 1/2	Volvo 8-37

95%	Reylon 414-57
100%	Sperry 414-88
95%	Scribb Int'l 414-57
96%	Tecoco 414-88
101%	UnCarb 414-82
93	WarnLam 414-57

Warr/Lam 4 1/8		Korx 5-88	
<b>Bondtrade—</b>			
(Bask Dec. 31, 11)			
6 1/2	88 1/2		
3	89		
4	112		Mod.
6	96	Yesterday	99.43 5
3	105	Previous	99.43 5

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*Journal of Management Studies*, 1987, 20(6), 635-646

...the ...













## First Test for Olympic Women

**Olympic Flame Ignited**  
**OLYMPIA, Greece, Jan. 30 (AP).—**The Olympic flame was ignited by sunrays in a traditional ceremony amid the temples here today. The torch will be transferred by runners at first and then by jets to Innsbruck for the opening of the Winter Games.

## Olympic-Level Turnout for Millrose Track

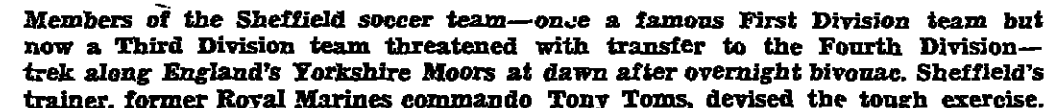
**ABA Results**  
**Thursday's Games**  
 San Antonio 134, Indiana 113 (Stacy  
 2, Gervin 27, Knight 28, Lamer 20).  
 Virginia 108, Kentucky 104 (Wise 21,  
 Master 21; Gilmore 28, Lucas 20).

**WHA Results**  
**Thursday's Game**  
 San Diego 1, Calgary 0 (Morrison).

## Gorman Gives Ashe First Defeat of Year

Ashe served a double-fault off

beat *Natasha Chmyreva*, 17, of the Soviet Union, 6-0, 4-6, 6-3, while *Navratilova*, the No. 2 seed, overcame first-set shakiness to beat *Wendy Overton* 1-6, 6-3, 6-1. At 19, the left-handed *Navratilova* is the youngest player left



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At turns and in the escape

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